

7610 aa 57
THE
C A S E
O F

SIR JEREMY SAMBROOKE,
BARONET,

Fairly and Impartially STATED.

CONTAINING

A full and exact Account of the Singular
DISORDER in the EYE of this GENTLE-
MAN.

WITH

A faithful Relation of the great Variety of un-
common CIRCUMSTANCES attending his
CURE,

AND

A clear Demonstration of the highest Probability of
his PERFECT RECOVERY.

Humbly Inscrib'd to HIMSELF.

By J. TAYLOR, Doctor of Physick; Oculist to his
Majesty; and Member of several of the Colleges of Phy-
sicians in Foreign Parts.

Qui dat Videre, dat Vivere.

LONDON:

Printed for J. CROCKATT, near Garraway's Coffee House in
Exchange-Alley; and Sold by M. COOPER, at the Globe,
in Paternoster-Row. 1743.






T O

Sir *Jeremy Sambrooke*, Bart.

S I R,

 V E R since I first had the Honour of being consulted, and employed, in a Case, on which your Welfare and Happiness so immediately depended; as the good Opinion you expressed of my Judgment, and the great Confidence you have all along reposed in my Integrity, gave me the utmost Delight and Satisfaction; so they failed not to excite my best Endeavours, and encouraged me to try, by the strictest Application, extraordinary Pains, and unwearied Diligence

DEDICATION.

gence, if I might be so happy, as to be an Instrument of Good to a Gentleman of your Consequence and Merit, in a Matter of no less Importance, than the Restoration of that unvaluable Blessing of Sight.

INCITED by the Hopes of obtaining so desirable an End, I enter'd on the Work with Pleasure, and proceeded in it with Assiduity and Circumspection. Nothing was left untried, that Reason could dictate, or Art direct, in this so nice, and important an Affair. And Heaven had so far blessed my Undertakings, and succeeded my Endeavours, that I had happily surmounted the most material Difficulties, so that the Good I pursued was now in View; and I had, not without Reason, entertain-

ed

DEDICATION.

ed the strongest Hopes, that what I had so successfully brought to this happy State, I should shortly see accomplished with equal Felicity; namely, that You might reap the Benefit, and myself the Pleasure of having all my Labours crowned with a prosperous and good Event.

JUDGE then, Sir, if I must not be very sensibly touched at the Disappointment of all my well-grounded Expectations; a Disappointment that affects me with less Sorrow on my own Account than Yours. For though I cannot but regret the Loss of that Pleasure and Reputation, I had so nearly acquired; yet, as I am conscious of having taken such Measures, as all impartial Judges must approve, and would, I am persuaded, if continued,

DEDICATION.

tinued, have produced their desired Effects; I am but lightly concerned, with respect to myself, and nothing gives so much Pain, as that I am hindred from compleating the Happiness of a Gentleman, whose Worth and Goodness make him so deservedly Esteemed, and to be conducive to whose Welfare, was the Summit of my Wishe, and the utmost Height of all my Ambition.

THAT my Hopes of Success were not without Foundation, I presume to have fully made appear in the following Sheets, to every Man of Understanding and Probity. I have sufficiently justified all my Proceedings to the *Skillful*, who, as they cannot but see, how nearly the Cure was effected, and how easy it is still to compleat.

DEDICATION.

compleat it, must therefore be sensible of the great Injury you would suffer to have it obstructed, or so much as retarded. And those amongst them, who have the Happiness of knowing You, must undoubtedly conceive just Indignation against any, who shall be so cruel and wicked, as to deter You from the Enjoyment of that Blessing, which Providence has in a Manner put into your own Hands, and seems as it were, to Court your Reception: And of which, you cannot be now deprived, without the greatest Injustice, and basest Inhumanity.

THAT you may still live to enjoy the Blessing of Sight, and every other Advantage, that can contribute to make your Life Happy, and render

DEDICATION.

der the Continuation of it as pleasant
to your self, as it is serviceable to
great Numbers of Others ; is the sin-
cere Desire, and fervent Prayer, of,

S-I-R,

Your most obliged,

Humble Servant,

*Great Queen-Street,
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields,
October 1, 1743*

JOHN TAYLOR.

THE



THE
CASE
OF

Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Bart.

Fairly and Impartially Stated, &c.



AS the Case of *Sir Jeremy Sambrooke*, has been the Subject of much Conversation, as well from the Singularity of the Disorder, and the great Variety of extraordinary Circumstances attending the Cure, as from the raised Expectation of a great Number of Persons of Worth and Distinction, peculiarly interested in the good, or ill Success, attending a Gentleman of such universal Estimation, and exten-

five Merit; whose many amiable Qualities render him so deservedly Dear to all who have the Honour of his Acquaintance, and who, consequently cannot but be very sensibly affected, with Pleasure or Uneasiness, proportionable to the happy or unhappy Event of an Undertaking, in which his Welfare is so immediately concerned: I was induced to think, that a full and particular Narrative of my whole Proceeding, in the Treatment of this Gentleman's Indisposition, would not be displeasing to the Public; especially, as it is given by his own Permission, and published with no other View, than that of justifying all the Measures I have taken, and demonstrating, that a further Pursuit of them can hardly fail, of being attended with a happy Recovery of useful Vision.

ABOUT the beginning of *June* last (in Consequence of the good Success, I was so happy as to obtain in a parrallel Case, with the Lady his Sister, and several Others *, whose Recovery had been enquired into, and known by some of that Honourable Family) I was consulted concerning a Disorder in the left Eye, under which this Gentleman

* Mrs. Hooper, of Tunbridge. Mr. Crosby, of Bristol. Mr. Hammond, of Hatton-Garden, &c.

Gentleman had long laboured ; his right Eye having from his Infancy, been irrecoverably Blind.

UPON Examination, I found the CrySTALLINE totally Opaque, with all the Appearances of that Solidity in the Opacity ; which constitutes, what is vulgarly term'd, *The Maturity, or Ripeness of the Cataract*, not without the strongest Proofs, that can be, of the healthful Sensibility of the Immediate Organ of Sight, namely, the Mobility of the Pupil, and the Sensation of Light.

ENCOURAG'D by these strong, presumptive Arguments of Success, I concluded (which I believe every one will allow to be a reasonable Inference) That upon Depressing the Opaque CrySTALLINE, and thereby recovering the Transparency of the Axis of the Globe, such useful Sight, as is usual in the like Cases, would undoubtedly be restored.

UPON Enquiry made into the Patient's general Temperament, the chief Thing worthy of Observation, was, that he had for a Number of Years been afflicted with a Chronical Pain in the back Part of his Head. This one Objection would certainly have over-ballanced all other Encouragements, and have deterred me, from attempting

the Operation, had I not been fully convinced of Sensibility of the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, from these unexceptionable Arguments already mentioned, which I have never experienced once to fail, amongst that great Number of Subjects, and variety of Circumstances, which I have had the Opportunity of treating in Cases of the same Nature.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these good Appearances in the Gentleman's Favour, the Crytalline being depressed after proper Preparations, with great Facility, and all imaginable Success, in the Operation; to my extraordinary Surprise, I found, that on restoring the Axis of the Eye to its natural Pellucidity, he did not experience the Sensation of any additional Light, as might reasonably have been expected, from what had attended the Lady above-mentioned, and Numbers of Others in the like Circumstances.

EARLY in the following Morning, I found some Symptoms, which indicated a Return of the wonted Head-ach, and upon examining the Globe, I perceived the Axis to be transparent, and yet the Eye insensible of the Impression of the Object: I was now convinc'd, that this want of Sight, was owing to a Defect in the Brain, obstruct-

obstructing the free Communication between it and the Immediate Organ of Sight. I therefore resolved to cut the Artery; judging this threatn'd return of his usual Pain, to be at least attended with an extraordinary Distention of the Blood-Vessels in the Brain: This prognostic proved just; for upon Dividing the Temporal Artery, the Patient was immediately freed from the Symptoms of his wonted Pain, and in a few Days after, his Eye had a Sensibility, (though confused) of the Impression of the Object.

It is very remarkable, that the Separating the Artery, (though attended with so happy an Event,) was notwithstanding the only Source of all those succeeding Interruptions, in the Progress of the Cure; and the sole Reason, why this Gentleman, yet stands in need of a little more of my Assistance for a perfect Recovery of useful Sight; and all this from the indispensable Necessity, we lay under, of not admitting the Application of a general Bandage; lest the Return of the Head Ake, might unhappily deprive us of that Degree of Vision, which we had already obtained, and which there appeared such high probability of Improving to a great Perfection.

THE

THE fourth Day the Artery sever'd again of itself at the Wound ; which put me under the necessity of contriving such a Bandage, as might make a more immediate Compression, on the Part, without affecting the whole Head, (not being willing to apply the Bandage usual in such Cases ; for the Reasons abovementioned ;) this was not followed with its desired Effect ; for the next Day the Artery bled afresh : In short, being still unwilling to venture the usual Bandage, several Bandages were contrived, and successively applied, all tending to the same End, namely to compress the Part, without, affecting the whole Head ; but Maugre all our Endeavours, for upwards of twenty Days ; (during which the Patient underwent a great Number of Bleedings at the Wound ;) nothing was Effectual, 'till at length we were reduc'd to the sad Dilemma of exposing the Gentleman to the loss, either of Sight, or Life : In this Case, there was no room for Deliberation ; I was necessitated to apply the usual Bandage, which had, as far as regarded the wounded Artery, all desirable Success, but with respect to the Eye, was attended with Consequences of a very different Nature ; the particulars of which I am now to relate.

Not

Not long after the Application of this Bandage, the so much dreaded ill Effects appear'd; the Patient's Head began to be afflicted with its usual Pain, and his Eye attended with all the Symptoms, that indicate an approaching Inflammation. On Inspecting the Eye, the second Day after the Application of the Bandage, I found a small Quantity of Matter collected in the lower Part of the Cornea, between its Interior Pellicles, not much unlike that, to which (from the Resemblance it bears to the White of the Root of a Human Nail) has been given the Name of Onyx. This was a very formidable Symptom, for it Incited, an extraordinary Pain, not only in the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, by the Preternatural Plethora of the Globe, but also in those Parts of the Brain, from whence these Nerves take their Origin. In this Situation, I well knew, that no Cessation of Pain could be expected, till either the Cause was remov'd by Discharging this Extraneous Matter from between the Pellicles of the Cornea, or till the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, had lost their Sensibility by the continuance of the Pressure: But this Operation, I durst not then Attempt, by Reason of the attending Inflammation,

mation, the Cause of which I was compelled to permit, lest by removing the Bandage, the Bleeding of the Artery should be repeated; and had I performed it, during the Continuation of the Bandage, and consequently of the Inflammation, it would be of no Use, as its return, after a short Time, would have been unavoidable. I therefore chose, rather than to permit a total Loss of Sensation in the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight (an Effect which would infallibly have happened, had the Pressure continued long in the same Degree) to have Recourse to general Evacuations, in order to hinder, as much as possible, the extraordinary Supplies to the Arteries, in and about the Globe, consequent on the Pain incited by the Pressure: These Evacuations had their good Effect; for though it could not be supposed that by them, any Part of the Matter could be discharged; yet, as this Method mitigated the Inflammation, the Augmentation of the Matter was intirely prevented.

In a few Days after, I found this Matter, (though not at all encreased in Quantity) had forced its Way, (a Thing not unusual) into the Anterior Chamber of the Aqueous, consequently was no longer the Onyx, but new constituted, that

Disease

Disease properly called *Hypopion*, as I have sufficiently shewn in a Lecture on this Subject. This Transition of the Matter, gave increase to the Pain ; not from any Augmentation in its Quantity, but from the Change of its Situation ; it being now lodged, immediately upon the Iris, and indicating a Necessity, for either a quick Discharge by Operation, or the Repetition of our wonted Evacuations ; I choosed the latter, being apprehensive, that the Matter might have acquired such an Acrimony, as would corrode the Sides of the Aperture in the Cornea, and leave it irrecoverably open ; the undoubted Effects of which, must have been a continual Efflux of the Aqueous Humour ; Instances of which I have frequently met with. Nor indeed was this a needless Precaution ; for after I had alleviated the Inflammation by proper Methods, I then perceiv'd, the Matter was not Acrimonious, by the Facility with which the Wound was healed immediately after its Discharge.

I did not venture to make an Opening large enough to discharge the Matter at one Puncture ; chiefly, that I might avoid the Danger of wounding the Iris on the sudden following of the Aqueous Humour, and the immediate Change of the

Situation of the Iris consequent thereupon : The Necessity of this Precaution, I was well acquainted with, from my having so often observ'd, That all those direful Consequences, which so frequently succeed the common Method of Operation, owe their Origin to this important Accident : I therefore made several Punctures, for its Discharge, to the Number of near twenty at different Times, till I was so happy as to entirely clear the Aqueous Chamber of this extraneous Matter, when in its stead, there remained (as is usual enough) a few Particles of Blood, proceeding probably from the Section of some few of those Blood Vessels, which empty themselves in that Part of the Aqueous Chamber, and from whose Extremities, the Blood, from which the Matter was collected, was at first separated ; this was Discharged in the same Manner, and with equal Success, as the precedent Matter ; till I had at length left the Aqueous Chamber entirely free from any extraneous Matter whatsoever.

DURING all this Time, 'till the Matter was Discharged, I was under the Necessity of continuing the Regimen hitherto observed, to secure the Immediate Organ of Sight, from the Loss of Sensibility, which must have been the inevitable

inevitable Consequence of the Continuation of the Pressure, were it not for the Interposition of these necessary Precautions.

HERE I cannot help remarking, that there is something very peculiar and extraordinary in this Case, and what perhaps has hitherto been unprecedented; that an Inflammation should be excited by a Cause, the Permission of whose Subsistence was unavoidable; and yet, such were the Methods taken, that the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, did all along from the first Section of the Artery, and do at this present Time, still maintain their healthful Sensibility, which without these Methods, could never have been effected.

THERE is yet another remarkable Circumstance, which must not be omitted; that during the Continuance of the Inflammation, occasioned by the extraneous Matter (which for the Reasons already given, could not be sooner Discharged) the Pupil gradually lost its Mobility and Figure, 'till at last it remained nearly closed.

I need not here observe, that there are four general Things essential to the Restoration of Sight :

To obtain the Sensibility of the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight; to restore the Pel-
lucidity of the Axis; to enable the Medium
within the Axis, properly to transmit the Light;
and To maintain the Figure and Mobility of the
Pupil.

THAT we have in this Gentleman's Case, obtained the three First (which are by far the most Difficult) is indisputable; since, during the Continuance of the Extraneous Matter in the Eye, 'till after its Discharge the Pupil became too contracted to admit sufficient Light; he was able to distinguish the Figure of the Object, which he could never have done, had not the Axis of the Eye been perfectly pel-
lucid, for the Admission of the Light reflected from every Point of the Object, and its Medium, in a state proper to Transmit it, and had not the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, at the same Time maintained their healthful Sensibility; there is therefore, nothing further required for recovery of that Sight, which is usual after the Depression of the Cataract, (which with the Assistance of Glasses, we all know, is obtained to a great Perfection) than the bare Opening the contracted Pupil, and thereby obtaining a free Passage for the Light.

HERE

HERE is another Circumstance attending the Case, which must not be passed over in Silence; and that is, that the Pupil is not only Contracted, but also the whole Iris is almost equally Elevated towards the Cornea; which happened the 2d Day after the total Discharge of all the extraneous Matter from the Aqueous Chambers, a Symptom not unusual in a long continued Inflammation; but this was not a Circumstance of Consequence sufficient to make us reject the Operation, because it will by no means render the Success less certain; for whether there be, or be not, any Aqueous Humour behind the Iris, the Opening the Pupil, in the Manner I am well known to Practice, must infallibly be followed with the Recovery of useful Sight; the Reasons are, that if on the one Hand, there is Aqueous Humour behind the Iris, as I have good Reason to believe there is, I then (by an Operation, I frequently Practice, with great Facility and no Danger) Reinstate the Iris so far, at least in its healthful Position, that it shall be no Impediment to the Restoration of useful Vision; and if on the contrary, there be no Aqueous Humour behind the Iris, then it

is demonstrable, that Sight may be Recovered, since the ChrySTALLINE has always remained depressed, (as is plain from that Sight, the Eye always maintained) and the extraordinary Elongation and Convexity of the Vitreous, will compensate for the Loss of the Aqueous: and he must be but a very superficial Judge in Optics, who does not know, that this Loss of the Aqueous, in such a State of the Eye, can no way impede a sufficient Refraction of Light properly Transmitted.

I am not ignorant, that it has been thought a disputable Point, whether or no the Globe has not lost something of its healthful Figure; but that it has not, seems very Evident, since it is not easy to conceive, how any Disfiguration of the Globe could happen without such Pressure on the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight, as must inevitably have deprived them of their healthful Sensibility, which I have already shewn, is not here the Case: But even giving this large Concession, in order to remove every possible Objection, and admitting, the Globe has suffered some Alteration of Figure, yet even this is no Argument against the Probability of Success in the Operation, since

we

we have already demonstrated, that the Nerves of the Immediate Organ of Sight do retain their healthful Sensibility, and there are several Diseases of the Eyes in which the Globe loses its Figure, without any Defect of Sight.

I am sorry, that I am obliged, in this Particular, to dissent from the Gentlemen with whom I had the Honour to be jointly Consulted; and whose extensive Knowledge and uncommon Abilities no One holds in higher Estimation than myself. But as I am more peculiarly interested in the present Case, and my Reputation more immediately concerned in the good or ill Success that shall attend any Measures concerted for its Treatment, and as my whole Life has been spent in Studies of this Nature, and my Experience for a great Number of Years, been confined to this particular Practice, those Gentlemen will Pardon me, if I appear even a little warm on this important Point; since the Arguments I have offered to prove, the Globe has not suffered any Disfiguration (and even on admitting it, that the Objection can be of no great validity) appear to me very cogent and powerful. And I am so far from urging them out of any Love to Dissention, or Disputation, that 'tis with the utmost Reluctance

luctance and Regret I offer any thing repugnant to the Assertions of those Gentlemen, whose good Opinion I so greatly Prize; and whose Judgment I so highly Honour, that nothing would afford me greater Delight and Satisfaction, than to have my Sentiments concur with Their's, and any Measures I shall take, so happy as to meet with their Approbation.

HAVING thus far proved the reasonableness of expecting the perfect Recovery of this Gentleman's Sight, it remains for me to explain, how this good Effect may be attained without any ill Consequence, even that of a simple Inflammation. And this will evidently appear to any impartial Judge, if it be remembered, that there is nothing required here besides the Opening the Pupil, which is now contracted by a Multitude of little Cicatrices, all insensible, as Experience Daily shows: And as this Aperture through the Globe, is not made in or about, but much below the Horizontal Line, where none of the Nerves designed for the Service of the Iris, and Uvea pass, and when we are in the Globe, we pass only through the Vitreous Humour, the Ligamentum Ciliare being, in this State of the Eye, far enough out of Danger of being wounded,

'tis impossible any ill Consequence should attend the Operation, since there is no sensible Part wounded; all this is plain, not only from Daily Examples in this Operation, but also from the well known Experiment of peircing the Eyes of Animals without the least succeeding Inflammation.

HAVING thus explained the Method, and therein proved the great Probability (I had almost said certainty) of this Operation being attended with all desirable Success, without exposing the Patient to the Danger of the least ill Consequence, I appeal to every thinking Man how unjust, nay, how Inhumane it must be, to endeavour to deter this Gentleman from embracing the happy Opportunity, and pursuing but a little longer those means which may with so much Ease, and so little Danger, restore to him the Fruition of that inestimable Blessing of Sight, of which he has been so long deprived, and without which, all other Privileges and Possessions are tasteless, and Life itself scarce worth the keeping!

It may, therefore, be reasonably expected, that all, who are so happy as to be any way peculiarly interested in this Gentleman's Wel-

fare, will be so far from discouraging such a laudable Design, or retarding its Execution, that on the contrary, they will rather use the utmost of their Endeavours to persuade him to pursue that Happiness a step farther, which stands, as it were, expecting his Reception; as there now remains no Manner of Difficulty to remove that slight Obstruction, that lies between him and the Enjoyment of that Blessing, of the Loss of which, none can be truly sensible, but they who are so unhappy as to have been deprived of it; and I think I may reasonably affirm, that every Argument calculated to dissuade this Gentleman from completing his Pursuit, after this great Privilege of Life, now so nearly overtaken, may, if it proceeds from the fear of Danger; be termed *Weak*; but if designedly offered for any other end, must be called extremely *wicked*.

For my own Part, after so much uncommon Pains taken in this Gentleman's Cure, and the great solicitude I have undergone for its happy Success, which I had now so far affected, as to have removed all the material Difficulties, that opposed, and have so little remaining, to be farther done; should I be hindered from the Prosecution of those Measures I have

have already so successfully (and I think I may venture to say, so rationally taken) and which have such strong presumptive Arguments of their side, of being attended with their desired Effects, I should undoubtedly be very sensibly affected with the painful Disappointment, since I know of nothing on Earth could afford me greater Pleasure, than the Recovery of a Gentleman of his Consequence, and Merit: and it would be prodigiously absurd to imagine, that I should be so desirous of attempting such an important Undertaking, in which my Reputation is so visibly at stake, where it not that I have all the Reasons, I can possibly desire, (and I think I may from my long Experience, and frequent Practice, without vanity, reckon myself a tollerable Judge of their Validity) to encourage me to hope for a good and happy Event.

F I N I S.



ON Monday the 21st of November next, about five in the Evening, Dr. TAYLOR will begin a Course of Lectures on the Nature and Cure of the DISEASES OF THE EYE (at his House in *Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.*) Containing, I. An Historical Account of all that been published on these Diseases, by the most celebrated Writers, both Antient and Modern. II. Impartial Examinations, and Remarks on all they have delivered concerning their Causes and Cure. III. The Author's own explanation of their Causes, together, with a great variety of Circumstances, distinguishing those Symptoms, which properly constitute each particular Species. IV. His method of curing every Disease in each Species and State, whether by Medicines or Operations: in which the manner of each Operation, as practised by himself, is fully described, its peculiar Advantages clearly set forth, and its difference from other Methods, truly demonstrated and justified. All founded on a long Experience and large Practice.

Now

Now in the Press.

And with all Expedition will be Published.

A Treatise on the Mechanism of the Eye,
with several Plates.

Just Published.

SYLLABUS Cursus Anatomiae, Infirmorum atque Operationum Globi Ocularis, et Partium Contiguarum, D. D. Josepho Cervy, Regiae Majestatis Catholicae Praeclarissimo Medico Primario, Meritissimoque Praesidi, Proto-Medicato Regnorum Hispaniae, &c. Datus, à D. D. Joanne Taylor, M. D. Regique Magnae Britanniae Medico Oculario, Multisque in Academiis celeberrimis Socio, Authore.

ALSO

TEstimonia, Seu Attestationes, Quibus Cathedralici, caeterique Doctores facultatem Medicinae professi, Regiae, insignisque Universitatis Conimbricae Lusitaniae, De operationibus, methodoque oculorum infirmitatibus medendi Joannis Taylor, Medicinae Doctoris, Britannicaeque Majestatis Physici Ocularii, Attestantur, suasque sententias exponunt, Excelso D. D. Joanni V. Lusitaniae Regi Humillime oblata.

ALSO

Just Published by the Author.

LE Machanisme ou les nouveau traitè de l'Anatomie du Globe de l'Oeil, avec l'usage de ses differentes Parties, & de celles qui lui sont contiguës. Orné de planches graveës en Taille douce.

Dé dié à Monsieur le Premier Medicin du Roy de France.

A L S O

AN Impartial Inquiry into the Seat of the Immediate Organ of Sight: viz. Whether the *Retina* or *Chorcides*. Being the Subject of a Lecture, in a Course lately given on the Nature and Cure of the Diseases of the Eye. To which is annexed, Five and Forty Queries on this Controverted Subject. Submitted to the Examination of the Curious.

All may be had at Mrs. COOPER's, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row*; where also may be had the Sentiments of the Foreign Universities on Dr. TAYLOR's Success in the curing the Diseases of the Eye.

18. AP 68

